

Herald Tribune

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FRANCE WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 58-63 (13-16). Tomorrow: Yesterday's temp. 54-55 (12-15). LON: Cloudy becoming brighter. Temp. 57-58. Tomorrow: Similar. Yesterday's temp. (14-15). CHANNEL: Bright. ROME: Clear. 56-62 (18-21). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp. (18-21). Yesterday's temp. 58-60 (15-18). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

27,930

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1972

Established 1837



CT PRIME MINISTER?—Robert L. Stanfield, leader of Canadian Progressive Conservative party, surrounded by a group of his jubilant supporters in his election campaign headquarters in Halifax on Monday night.

Differences Must Be Settled First

ide Says Nixon Will Not Be Rushed Into Truce

By Robert Siner

SHINGTOM, Oct. 31 (UPI)—White House today declared President Nixon would rush into signing a peace agreement despite a deal set by Hanoi or the up-to-the-us presidential elections.

Identical press secretary Ron

told newsmen that "the deadline we're operating

is one that will bring about

the kind of an agreement,"

adding that Mr. Nixon has made it clear to the North Vietnamese that he will not agree to any pact until certain outstanding differences of interpretation are ironed out.

Mr. Ziepker's statement was made shortly after White House sources said that it was "improbable" that a peace agreement would be signed before the Nov. 7 elections.

These officials indicated that before the signing could take

place, there would have to be another round of negotiations in Paris between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese representatives to resolve these differences. In addition, they said, another visit to Saigon by Mr. Kissinger for consultations with South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu was also probable.

Meanwhile Mr. Kissinger was at the White House, preparing for what appeared to be an al-

most immediate trip to Paris. However, the White House would only say that there was no set timetable for another round of negotiations.

There have been rumors that Mr. Kissinger would leave for Paris Friday and White House officials would not deny the possibility that talks might be resumed by the end of this week.

These officials emphasized that

there was continuing communication with Hanoi over the differences in the peace pact and were confident that a final settlement could be reached shortly.

The latest returns for the 264-seat House of Commons gave the Progressive Conservatives, led by Robert L. Stanfield, 109 seats to the 101 Mr. Trudeau's Liberals. The New Democratic party won 30 seats and Social Credit 15, with two districts undecided. Four cabinet ministers were defeated.

In the two undecided districts,

in Saskatchewan and Quebec, Conservative and Social Credit candidates appeared to be leading.

The results meant an immediate future of political confusion for the nation of 21 million. Numerous recounts are expected, and it remains to be seen whether either major party can form a government coalition with the reluctant, mildly socialist New Democrats. The possibility of new elections within the year is strong.

It was the fifth time Canadian voters had returned a minority government since 1957. During the same time it has returned only two majority governments, one of them being Mr. Trudeau's outgoing regime. Four years ago he led the Liberals to a sweeping victory, winning 155 seats.

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News Analysis

Bonn Relieved It Was Forced, As Expected, to Free 3 Arabs

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Oct. 31 (UPI)—After the Sept. 5 terrorist attack that killed 11 Israelis at the Munich Olympics, some journalists asked West German official what would happen to the three Arab gunmen captured by the police.

Specifically, the journalists wanted to know how Bonn interpreted the vow of Palestinian terrorist groups to rescue the three captives. The official answered: "Well, if I were you, I wouldn't fly Lufthansa for a while."

He wasn't joking. In private conversation, Bonn officials never made any secret of their expectation that the terrorists sooner or later would succeed in hijacking a Lufthansa jet. They also left no doubt that West Germany would then give up the three Arabs in exchange for the plane and its passengers.

Now this scenario has become reality. Sunday, a Lufthansa plane with 30 persons aboard was hijacked near Beirut. And, after a long day of negotiation, West Germany secured release by sending the three Arabs to apparent freedom in Libya.

Here in Bonn, the decision to free the prisoners is being resolutely defended as the only choice that was open to West Germany. The last thing that the West Germans wanted was a repetition of the Munich shootout with its toll of 17 dead. Their goal in Sunday's negotiations was to ransom the hostages aboard the Lufthansa jet without bloodshed.

In that, they succeeded. And the initial reaction of West German officials was an undisguised sigh of relief, coupled with a defense of their actions that came close to self-congratulation. However, while Bonn was successful in rescuing the hostages, no one is under any illusion that West Germany has now extricated itself from further involvement with Arab terrorism. In fact, there already are indications that Bonn may find itself dealing with the repercussions from its decision for a long time to come.

The most immediate cause for anxiety involves West Germany's always sensitive relations with Israel. Bonn's release of the terrorist has triggered the bitterest crescendo of official Israeli anger against West Germany since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1965.

The depth of Israeli feeling was revealed in the verbal protest made by Foreign Minister Abba

Sir Alec Receives Peking Pledge on Detained Britons

PEKING, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fai today told Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign secretary, that he would give his "personal attention" to the cases of three British citizens detained by China since the cultural revolution.

Sir Alec has completed seven-and-a-half hours of talks with Mr. Chi on his visit here covering bilateral trade, Vietnam and other questions.

The two men also were believed to have touched on the future of the British colony of Hong Kong when they met for their third round of talks in Peking's Great Hall of the People today.

Sources said that Sir Alec, who arrived here on Sunday from the first visit by a British cabinet minister to the People's Republic, did not expect China to officially raise the subject of Hong Kong in the near future.

The three detained Britons—Mrs. Elsie Epstein, Michael Shapiro and David Crook, all in their sixties—were arrested while working as translators at Peking's Foreign Languages Press.

Leary Asks Swiss To Delay Ouster

BERN, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Convicted American drug cultist Timothy Leary appealed today for permission to remain in Switzerland two more months to give him time to find another country willing to grant him residence.

Switzerland ordered Leary to leave by tomorrow in a decision handed down Aug. 4. Today, Swiss officials granted him a stay while his appeal was being studied.

The government earlier had rejected both a U.S. request for his extradition and a request from Leary for asylum.

Leary, 51, fled an open prison in California in 1970. He was serving a term of one to 10 years for illegal possession of drugs.

30 Turks Die In Train Crash

ISTANBUL, Oct. 31 (Reuters)—Rescue teams searched the burned wreckage of a passenger train tonight after about 30 people were killed in Turkey's worst rail disaster near Eskisehir, in western Turkey.

A local railway official said more than 40 people had been injured—some of them seriously—and it could be another 24 hours before the final death toll was known.

The accident occurred today when a passenger train and freight train collided on the main line between Istanbul and the Mediterranean coast.

3 Americans, Canadian Held By Reds in Laos

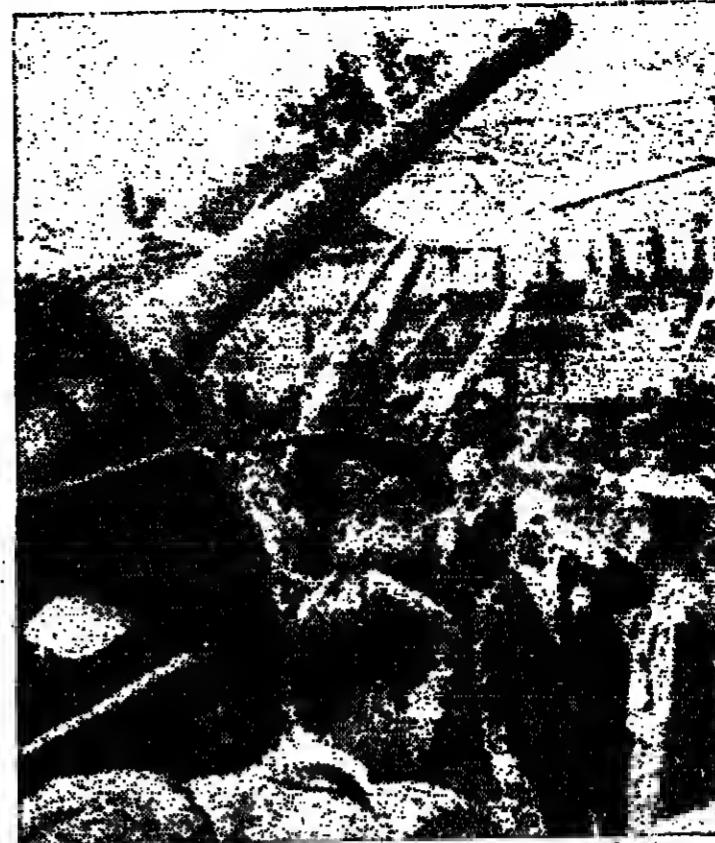
VIENTIANE, Laos, Oct. 31 (AP)—Military sources said today that three American missionaries and a Canadian were captured by the Communist Pathet Lao on Saturday in an undefended town in southern Laos.

The sources said that the troops seized Kengkong, a town of 10,000. Two other American missionaries and seven Filipinos escaped and an Air America helicopter picked them up.

The missionaries were members of a Protestant group called the Swiss Brethren.

Those captured were Samuel Matis of Washington state, Evelyn Anderson of Michigan, Beatrice Kostin of Fort Washakie, Wyo., and Lloyd Oppel of British Columbia.

The numbers, however, are misleading. The lighting has been on a small scale, although the sound of gunfire has not been heard



Associated Press
ENEMY EQUIPMENT—South Vietnam President Nguyen Van Thieu pointing to captured North Vietnamese howitzer during his visit to weapons exhibit in Saigon yesterday.

Rockets Fall in Saigon**Hanoi's Troops Are Pressing Drives in Central Highlands**

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Communist troops continued to press heavy attacks in the Central Highlands today, overrunning a government position there for the second time in two days. Meanwhile, American B-52s dropped a record number of bombs over the southern part of North Vietnam, military command spokesman said.

A heavy explosion shook downtown Saigon early Wednesday, the Associated Press reported. Initial reports said it apparently was caused by two rockets that fell near the Newport dock complex on the city's northeastern edge.

The blast came at 1:45 a.m. on South Vietnam's National Day, which has been a traditional time for Communist-led forces to shell Saigon and nearby areas.

The government position that fell tonight was occupied by a 300-man battalion of rangers a mile west of Ba To district town in central Quang Ngai province. Few details were available on the fight, but the government military spokesman said the battalion abandoned its position in the middle of the night and moved to a more secure encampment nearby. There was no report of causalities.

Communist troops captured both Ba To and another district capital today, United Press International reported. It said they took Qua Son, 340 miles north of Saigon.

The command reported yesterday after the loss of the border ranger camp of Dak Seang, about 100 miles to the west of Ba To, as the Communist forces throughout Vietnam continued their drive to occupy as much territory as possible before an expected cease-fire.

The United States command announced that in the 24 hours ending at noon today its B-52s had flown 13 missions against supply centers in North Vietnam south of the 20th parallel—equal to the all-time record number which was set Aug. 12. A B-52 mission normally consists of three planes, each dropping about 24 tons of bombs.

Bombing Continues

American fighter-bombers also flew more than 130 strikes in the North during the 24-hour period ending at 5 p.m. yesterday, the command said. Other informants said the bombing was continuing into Tuesday, although the North Vietnamese had proposed Oct. 31 as the date for the implementation of a cease-fire.

The bombing has been limited to targets south of the 20th parallel since a week ago Sunday. Also, American planes have not planted new mines in the harbors north of the parallel since that time.

South Vietnamese forces have also been continuing to press for advantage on the battlefield, and yesterday recaptured Dak To district in northern Kontum Province. In fights north and south of the town today, the government troops killed more than 50 North Vietnamese and destroyed 2,000 rounds of heavy-weapons ammunition, they said.

Six Handled

The U.S. sources here said that they expected that an entirely new atmosphere would prevail at this Thursday's public session of the peace talks on the Avenue Kleber. They said they expected the mood would change from one of condemnation to one of cooperation. The sources said it was likely that the U.S. delegation would comment on the expected change.

As for the future of the Kleber talks, the sources said that they believed the talks would continue for a certain period, even after the signing of the peace agreement. They said they did not think the Kleber session this week would be used to argue out the remaining "six or seven" points that Mr. Kissinger said remain to be settled with Hanoi, but that Kleber, nonetheless, would have considerable negotiating content in weeks to come before the convening of the international conference on Vietnam within 30 days of the signing of the agreement.

U.S. Ships Sail To Quit Coast Of N. Vietnam**But Blockade Stays Until Truce Is Signed**

By George McArthur

SAIGON, Oct. 31—The Navy has withdrawn 50 ships from close-in North Vietnamese coastal waters but the blockade will remain in effect until a cease-fire is actually signed, American authorities said yesterday.

Authorities also noted that Chinese cargo ships continue blockade-running activities in safe anchorages outside the mile limit off North Vietnam's southern panhandle.

Noting that the Oct. 31 deadline being insisted upon Hanoi was now impossible, American officials seemed to feel a cease-fire would be at least a matter of weeks in coming.

Officials noted that, within a relatively brief period, the combination of air and naval action above the 20th parallel—ordained by President Nixon as a sign of "good faith"—would not have appreciable effect on the military situation in South Vietnam.

Time for Truce

Within that time, both military and civilian members of American establishment are confident the final details of a cease-fire will be negotiated with Hanoi.

The diplomatic establishment headed by U.S. Ambassador J. Worth Bunker was somewhat rattled last night when government-controlled radio was sniping at President Nixon the first time. The sarcastic memorandum accused Mr. Nixon of attempting to reach a quick cease-fire with Hanoi to obtain a vote in the presidential election.

Ambassador Bunker met President Nguyen Van Thieu an hour this morning—met that had been scheduled by the radio attack—and, as habitual, the embassy would say nothing about the substance of their talks. While Mr. Bunker is known to be confident, Mr. Thieu eventually will act a settlement, he may well sharpen his approach as a result of Mr. Thieu's own public hardening attitudes.

While there were once more than 50 ships in the Tonkin and the approach waters off Vietnamese coast, the fleet now down to about a dozen vessels. Three of these are destroyers patrolling the 180-mile stretch south of the 20th parallel to the Demilitarized Zone.

It is in this area that Chinese freighters are often carrying cargo, mainly rice but including ammunition and other supplies. Some are being floated ashore in plastic bags and some put small lighters.

American naval command recently have dropped all men of the Chinese ships. But officials insist that basic orders permit American planes to fire with the lighters head ashore and that this takes place from time to time as far as warrant.

Meanwhile, most of the ships have pulled back into deeper waters closer to the main supply base of Subic Bay in the Philippines. The four aircraft carriers here with the Seventh Fleet also well back of cruising down the coast of South Vietnam.

"They could be back within matter of hours," an officer said.

Minesweeping Begins

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The first time, North Vietnam began a limited attempt to sweep U.S. mines blocking entry to Haiphong harbor.

U.S. intelligence sources yesterday that the North Vietnamese effort to clear a channel through the harbor had been detected by American photo reconnaissance missions within last 72 hours.

The sources were unable to precise date for when minesweeping began inside North Vietnam's main port. But they are b closely monitored here.

Disclosures that North Vietnam is trying to do something with the mines followed Washington's decision to curtail U.S. air strikes north of the 20th parallel.

© Los Angeles Times

WEATHER

	C	F
ALCERIA	17	63
AMSTERDAM	17	63
ANKARA	12	55
ATHENS	18	65
BELGRADE	24	75
BERLIN	14	57
BERMUDA	14	58
BRUSSELS	11	52
BUDAPEST	14	57
CANBERRA	26	79
COPENHAGEN	18	64
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70
DUBLIN	15	54
EDINBURGH	18	64
FLORENCE	18	64
FRANKFURT	15	55
GENEVA	7	45
HELSINKI	7	45
HELSINKI	15	59
LAS PALMAS	15	59
LONDON	15	61
MADRID	12	55
MONTREAL	16	61
MOSCOW	12	50
MUNICH	7	45
NEW YORK	7	45
OSLO	10	51
PARIS	10	50
PRAGUE	7	45
ROME	26	78
STOCKHOLM	14	59
TEL AVIV	27	81
TUNIS	16	66
VENICE	15	64
VIENNA	12	55
WARSAW	15	58
WASHINGTON	9	48
ZURICH	6	43

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. City at 1600 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

from the
Allis-Chalmers Corporation...

A less costly method for Moving Mountains of Material

Lift trucks... moving ever-growing mountains of material. And the new Allis-Chalmers is more and more a source of cost-saving answers for lift truck users. For example, Allis-Chalmers Material Handling Group makes lift trucks so maneuverable and powerful they easily lift rolls of paper 6 feet in diameter to heights over 24 feet.

We have grown to supply lift trucks of every type—cushions, pneumatic, and electric riders; walkies; narrow-aisle trucks and sideloaders. We recently introduced a whole new concept of computer selection for matching the lift truck to the job, plus a low emission engine and a wide variety of allied products. All to make material handling more productive and less costly.

Your particular product and service needs—large or small—now are uniquely Allis-Chalmers manageable through our dedication to Total Customer Service.

In this, our 125th year, we are earning new recognition with innovations in material handling and products for all of industry—products that are very much involved with the cost and quality needs of this generation.

Food.

The fine art of good eating is a favorite European pastime—and gourmets eat up the Tribune's food articles.

Where to eat what, and for how much, is covered regularly in the feature pages of the International Herald Tribune.

News.

Reporting as objective as humanly possible, plus background to put events into perspective—that's what we call news.

Interpret this news with signed editorial comment and you have the Herald Tribune—Europe's one international newspaper.

Theater.

The Tribune has its own "first nighters" all over Europe... and reports regularly on the New York stage as well.

If it's the smell of greasepaint and the roar of the crowd you're after, then you ought to read the Tribune every day.

Food.

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3 Americans, Canadian Held By Reds in Laos

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The missionaries were members of a Protestant group called the Swiss Brethren.

Segretti Reportedly Phoned Chapin When Inquiry Started

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

SHINGTOM, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Just minutes of being indicted that he was the subject of investigation by the Washington Post, Donald H. Segretti, California lawyer allegedly involved in sabotage against the craft—apparently made a phone call to President Nixon's appointments secretary, L. Chapin.

Records of credit card calls to Mr. Segretti's friend, once Young, show that a call placed to Mr. Chapin's in Bethesda, Md., at 4:53 on Sept. 30—less than 30 seconds after Mr. Segretti learned that a reporter wanted to see him.

Sept. 30 call was one of calls apparently made by Segretti that have not been fully known until now. Two others to Mr. Chapin's home, were made to the White House switchboard. All were charged to Mr. Young's credit card.

The Sept. 30 call lasted two minutes and cost \$1.40, according to telephone records.

Mr. Segretti apparently also made a nine-minute call to Mr. Chapin's home at 5:30 p.m. on Oct. 3 for \$2.75 and a five-minute call for \$2.75 the next morning at 8:57 a.m. to the White House switchboard, according to the records.

The other call, an earlier one, was made at 10 a.m. on Sept. 6 to the White House switchboard for \$1.85.

Segretti Had Access

Mr. Young said yesterday that the calls could have been made only by Mr. Segretti. "Don is the only one who could have done it—not even my staff, not even my wife who has the credit card number, only Don," Mr. Young said.

It could not be learned to whom Mr. Segretti talked in the four conversations or from where the long-distance calls were made.

Mr. Young, 32, also a California lawyer and long-time friend of Mr. Segretti, provided the first account of Mr. Segretti's alleged involvement with Mr. Chapin.

On Oct. 15, The Post reported that Mr. Chapin acted as a contact for Mr. Segretti's alleged sabotage campaign. Time magazine also reported that Mr. Chapin and another White House aide, Gordon Strachan, hired Mr. Segretti to disrupt the campaigns of Democratic presidential candidates.

In its latest edition, Time quotes Justice Department sources as saying that Mr. Chapin has "admitted to FBI agents that he had hired" Mr. Segretti.

At the time of The Post's Oct. 15 article, Mr. Chapin asked to comment on it, said, through the White House press office, that the article was "fundamentally inaccurate."

At yesterday's White House briefing, Ron Ziegler, the President's press secretary, turned away questions about Mr. Chapin's alleged involvement with Mr. Segretti.

"I don't have anything to offer to you or add to what we have said before," Mr. Ziegler told reporters.

N.Y. Police Guard Pupils as Whites Besiege School

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Hundreds of white adults jeered and boozed as 30 black and Puerto Rican pupils guarded by helmeted police entered a junior high school in the Carnarsie section of Brooklyn today for their third day of class this year.

The adults, whose protests helped to keep the children from entering the school until last week, were kept behind police barricades as the school opened for the day.

A scuffle broke out as a white man grabbed a placard from a black woman. She was among a group of black adults who assembled in front of the school to show support for the admission of the students.

White protest leaders said that a boycott continued to reduce attendance sharply at the school and at other schools in the district.

Teachers were brought to the school in two buses from a neighborhood police station where they had assembled for transportation. White parents have been angered by the refusal of the teachers to boycott the school.



PERSONAL SUPPORT—Angela Davis endorsing Edward Teixeira (left), Communist candidate for Massachusetts State Legislature, in Boston Monday. Since her trial Miss Davis has spent much of her time personally endorsing Communist candidates all around the country.

McGovern Contends Nixon Defaults on U.S. Confidence

By Douglas E. Kneeland

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31 (NYT)—Sen. George McGovern charged here last night that "for the first time in the history of this country, we have had a presidential campaign with only one candidate."

Obviously frustrated by his inability, even in the closing days of the race, to draw President Nixon into more active campaigning, the Democratic nominee continued to sharpen the tone with Mr. Segretti.

"I don't have anything to offer to you or add to what we have said before," Mr. Ziegler told reporters.

McGovern first revealed the House request last week when it reported that FBI Director L. Patrick Gray had passed the urgent along to 21 bureau offices.

Ehrlichman stressed yesterday: "It isn't going to happen."

McGovern's part, that anything happened at all. A man for the bureau department, and Mr. Gray were in Richmond, Va., he was visiting the local flea. "I don't have any idea what Time magazine is doing," he said.

John W. Ruskin, public information officer for the Justice Department, confirmed the FBI's intent, saying: "They appear to be decision to help the FBI field replies to the White House very had been forwarded Ehrlichman through Mr. 's office.

White protest leaders said that no; immediately clear Mr. Gray, who has vowed in the bureau as a non-

entity, was personally involved in the FBI role in the since he has been traveling in recent weeks, many FBI director's functions handled by his sub-

ordinates.

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Speech From Throne Pledges A 'Full' British Role in EEC

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—The British government today set the legislative tone for a new session of Parliament by stressing the full and constructive role it intends to play in European affairs.

Britain's impending membership of an enlarged Common Market was a key theme in the speech from the throne read by Queen Elizabeth at the opening of Parliament.

In a ceremony rich in color, pageantry and tradition, the queen said Britain would play a "full and constructive role" when it becomes part of an enlarged European Economic Community on Jan. 1.

It looked forward to the opportunities membership would bring for "increasing the influence of the enlarged community for the benefit of the world at large."

In her nine-minute speech to members from both the House of Commons and the Lords, church leaders, the judiciary and the diplomatic corps, the queen mentioned trouble spots both at home and abroad.

But the speech contained no legislative surprises, and opposition Labor party leader Harold Wilson described it as "thin" in attacking the government's parliamentary record during the last 28 months.

In an ensuing debate on the speech, Mr. Wilson declared the government had "forfeited the right and the capacity to lead."

Amid cheers from the Labor benches, he challenged Prime Minister Edward Heath to "submit his program, and his entire record in government to the test of a general election."

The speech, which marked the half-way point in the Conservative government's five-year term in office, said the government would search resolutely for a peaceful and just solution in Northern Ireland.

Priority will be given to legislation for a plebiscite on Northern Ireland's border with the Irish Republic, and political observers said the measure would probably be introduced in Parliament later this week.

The government said it would



Queen Elizabeth

cooperate with other governments to combat international terrorism, and promised to introduce legislation against sabotage and acts of violence involving civil aircraft.

The queen pledged the government's determination to protect British trawlers fishing on the high seas off Iceland, and said Britain remained ready to settle the dispute on friendly terms.

But Mr. Wilson was critical of government policy and called for tougher action at what he described as Iceland's "continuing acts of piracy on the high seas."

First Environment Conference Ends

EEC Ministers Set Anti-Pollution Goals

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, Oct. 31.—The first Environment Conference of European Common Market ministers ended here today with agreement on the need to coordinate both planning and controls.

The nine countries of the expanded Common Market shied away from the touchy subject of community-wide programs which would infringe on the sovereignty of individual states. They also failed to come up with proposals for community checks and controls. "This is yet to come," said Prof. A. Spinelli, the representative of the market's executive at the meeting.

The decisions not taken on the community-wide level reflect the basic differences emphasized at the European Economic Community summit in Paris earlier this month on the question of giving greater political authority to community institutions.

West German Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who chaired the two-day conference here, described it as "a good step forward." The nine nations

agreed that their planning to protect the environment could no longer continue in an isolated fashion.

The nine heads of government in Paris had reached similar conclusions and set a timetable for a common environmental action program to be worked up by July 1, 1973.

The final communiqué emphasized that national programs and policies should be harmonized and coordinated within the community. It stressed the need to determine the proper level of action, ranging from local to community-wide, for different types of pollution and depending on the nature and the area involved.

The ministers agreed to the principle that the polluter must pay. But they also recognized the need for exceptions to such a common program.

The conference here agreed on the need to establish common norms and standards and to hold another meeting next year. But, as Prof. Spinelli admitted, they could do little more at this conference than endorse and amplify principles already agreed upon at the Paris summit.

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Japanese Soldier Reported Hiding On Bali Since End of World War II

JAKARTA, Oct. 31 (AP).—A man who claims he is former Japanese soldier has been living quietly on Bali Island for 27 years, reluctant to surrender to Japanese authorities because he fears he will be punished, the Antara news agency reported today.

The official Indonesian news agency identified the man only as Putiana, 47, who it said lives in Marge Tabang 23 miles from Bali's capital, Denpasar.

Antara said the straggler lives in a small hut owned by a Balinese family who found him 27 years ago when World War II ended.

Antara said it interviewed the straggler recently and reported he had heard of Japan's surrender in the war. He said he was reluctant to report his presence to the Japanese Embassy in Jakarta because he feared he would be imprisoned by his home government.

The Japanese Embassy said it was investigating the report but declined further comment.

Antara said the straggler cried when he reported he wanted to return to Japan and be reunited with his family. He said he came from a wealthy family, Antara reported.

EEC Finance Ministers List Joint Moves Against Inflation

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 31 (IHT).—The lengthy resolution produced today at the end of the two-day meeting by Common Market finance ministers together with representatives from the three candidate countries made no real inroads in its introduction to the recent Paris summit meeting.

Bearing the summit's final communiqué in mind, it said that it is necessary "to initiate within the community comprehensive action against the excessive inflationary pressures presently at work."

It also said that such action "must have recourse to national policies co-ordinated at community level and to common policies." The fight against rising prices "must be set within the framework of an economic development aiming at balanced development," namely, economic growth, full employment and improvement in social conditions.

The resolution said that member states should endeavor to reduce the rate of consumer price increases to 4 percent from December this year for a full 12 months—apart from any increases in direct taxation.

Money Supply
The expansion rate of monetary supply shall be progressively reduced to that of the gross national product in real terms, plus a normative rate of increase fixed within the framework of short-term economic policy, it said.

It also added, in a clear reference to the United States, that member countries shall continue their joint action to prevent undesirable inflows of capital from abroad.

The ministers agreed that there should be joint action by both sides of industry to bring about "moderation" in incomes and revenue from capital—that is, dividends—and this is regarded as essential for slowing down prices.

It was also agreed that action should be taken to increase employment in the community's

9 Draw Up Plan to Fight Price Rises
(Continued from Page 1)
French. The ministers committed themselves to the view that there might have been "unforeseen circumstances" if the cut had been suddenly imposed. The matter was referred back to the European Commission, which was mandated to make further suggestions for ministerial consideration by early next year.

The ministers did, however, agree to cut inflation in Europe down to 4 percent next year, but this only has advisory power and Geoffrey Rippon, who represented Britain at the talks, thought it was far too ambitious.

Raymond Barre, the commission vice-president, dismissed the whole exercise as "much ado about nothing," this was the most damning comment to emerge from the talks.

Various national spokesmen, however, were at pains to suggest that the decisions taken would have a strong "psychological effect" on the public and predicted that their adoption by the ministers would make it easier for national governments to take anti-inflation measures at a later date.

There was agreement to hold down public expenditure during the first half of next year and the suggestion that governments should be encouraged to make further spending cuts or increase taxes if there was no tangible effect.

The countries also undertook to curb the growth of money supply and budgets through a formula which was calculated on the growth in each nation's gross national product.

But exceptions were made for Italy, Britain and Ireland which each have high unemployment and whose ministers insisted that in their cases increased expenditure which would help to create new jobs and improve training would be justified.

There was a modest achievement in the decision by the ministers taken jointly with the ministers of agriculture, who were also meeting here at the same time to cut import duties on beef by 50 percent—a measure effective immediately and to last until February next year. But even here, there was not much optimism there would be any marked reduction in beef prices or that the measure would increase the supply of beef in the Common Market from other countries.

poorer regions and that employment and income problems, be subject to periodic review.

Tariff cuts, "Set to be a were also mentioned in an 8 percent reduction in the key's beef tariff was item in the communiqué.

The Common Market countries were asked to apply strict national legislation on controls, price fixing and commercial practices, "in particular the labelling of

Philip Frohman
84, Dies; Church Architect in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Philip Hubert Frohman, architect of Washington Cathedral, died yesterday in Memorial Hospital, after he had been struck by a car on a near the cathedral.

A specialist in church architecture, Mr. Frohman for more than 50 years planned, designed and supervised construction of Washington Cathedral, the name of the vast Episcopal cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Mr. Frohman also designed about 50 other churches, them the Episcopal cathedral of Baltimore, the Roman Catholic cathedral of Los Angeles and Trinity College Chapel in Ford. In Washington, he designed the Roman Catholic Church of the Annunciation, Wesley Methodist Church and St. Luke's Church.

The first chapel of Washington Cathedral was built in 1907 and 1912 according to a plan of the original architect George Bodley and Henry Vaughan. After their deaths, Mr. Frohman became principal architect in 1931.

Aldo Ferrabino
ROME, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Aldo Ferrabino, 80, one of leading experts on ancient and Greek history, died at home here yesterday.

Prof. Ferrabino taught a history at Padua and Rome universities for 40 years, served five years as a senator and edited the Italian Encyclopedia and the Dante Alighieri Institute.

Mitchell Leisen

WOODLAND HILLS, Oct. 31 (AP).—Mitchell Leisen, 74, a Hollywood producer who died yesterday in Los Angeles, was a 12-year-old art student under Cecil B. DeMille Saturday. Mr. Leisen was director for several Academy Award shows and was the first motion picture director to make the transition to television.

Syrians Free U.S. Officer

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (AP).—Army officer detained by authorities since Sept. 3 was released tonight in Damascus.

Diplomatic sources said Major Richard Barron of Laramie, Wyo., was brought to Beirut to reject a demand that he and his wife and small child would go to Washington to make the transition to Syria.

The sources declined to state the conditions of Barron's release. He was a U.S. military attaché in Jordan, and was detained by Syria while on his way from Jordan.

His arrest occurred the after an Israeli air raid on Syria launched in retaliation for the killing of 11 Israeli team members in Munich Arab terrorists.

Night Flights Ban; At 3 Swiss Airports

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (Reuter).—Air traffic will not be allowed to take off or land at Switzerland's three main airports between hours of 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. of tomorrow.

The government imposed ban on Geneva, Zurich and airports following a public campaign against aircraft noise.

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Do it in style

Building in Tel Aviv Bombed as Golan Troops Go on Alert

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (UPI).—An Israeli bomb exploded in a building today as Israeli troops on the Syrian front were on full alert following yesterday's exchange of air raids and artillery fire. "It was definitely sabotage," a spokesman said. Amos Aricha, 1 of the blast at Tel Aviv's 10-story Shalom Tower, a communication hotel-department-store building.

Air Ready to Buy Arms from Anyone

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (AP).—Egypt's defense minister, Lt. Gen. Ismail, said yesterday, "We welcome weapons from any country whether it belongs to the era of Western bloc." The press reported today, "Gen. Ismail, who recently visited Moscow with Premier Andrey Gromyko to patch up Egyptian-Soviet differences over arms delivery, said, 'We are paying for what we take.'"

Meanwhile, military sources said that Israeli troops along the Golan Heights had been alerted for any eventuality. The move followed the heaviest round of fighting with Syria since the Middle East cease-fire went into effect 27 months ago.

Yesterday, Israeli jets attacked four guerrilla bases up to 4.5 miles of Damascus and a Syrian Army base near the northern Lebanese frontier. The Syrians retaliated with a 30-minute artillery barrage on Israeli positions, which, according to Israeli authorities, wounded one soldier and caused little damage.

Today, the Israeli armed forces chief-of-staff, Lt. Gen. David Elazar, reported that the Syrian front was quiet.

Two pedestrians were cut by glass falling from the third-floor explosion site, he said, and one woman inside the building was scratched.

Police reported that the bomb, although small, had blown a three-foot-wide hole in the wall. It was the first guerrilla bombing in Tel Aviv since July 11, when nine persons were wounded in the central bus station, and came within five weeks of a Jerusalem supermarket blast and Netanya bank explosion. Three were hurt in the former, none in the latter.

Pieces of a Watch

First police reports blamed an electrical short circuit for today's incident. But when investigators began looking through the pieces of debris, Mr. Aricha said, they discovered pieces of a watch, indicating a time-bomb had been used.

Later, sources on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan reported that a small explosive charge had gone off this morning in a water culvert about halfway along the Nablus-Tulkarm road, causing no damage.

A pamphlet of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine guerrilla movement was found on the spot.

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Syrian Warning

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Syria last night warned that it will not stop supporting Arab guerrillas because of Israeli attacks on their bases.

"The only way to curb Israeli attacks and check its arrogance," Damascus radio said, "is to improve the fighting spirit of the masses and give added muscle to the guerrilla movement."

Israel Sentences Arab To Life for Bombing

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—A man who took part in the planting of a grenade on a bus last year was sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court in Lydda Sunday.

Mohammed Ali Abd Shabab, a resident of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, admitted that he had been sent from Gaza to the Arab village of Tira, northeast of here, with orders to hand a grenade to two men.

The grenade was given to him by representatives of the Popular Liberation Front in Gaza, he said.

Mr. Shabab said that he would be used for clearing the way for navigation that he was about to reach with the United States.

In Israel said that Egypt still follows a policy of "no deals" which he said it counters, even with America.

"This is to our benefit."

Viet Official Said to Admit S. Role in Diploma Tax Halt

MOGADISHU, Oct. 31 (UPI).—The Soviet visa office claimed that the government exempted some Jewish immigrants from paying the diploma tax because it was trying to stop trade links with a foreign power," Jewish said today.

Statement was included in a letter to the Soviet Foreign Minister Leonid I. V. President Nikolai V. and Premier Alexei N. signed by 47 Jews requesting for exit visas were denied.

Sources later advised a newspaper of its contents, after said that Col. Andrei director of OVR, the visa office, explained in a letter with the signatures last the reason behind the ones given to approximately 190 Jewish families.

Quoted him as saying a tax was waived "as a to a certain foreign with which the Soviet is trying to develop trade."

Trade Package
of the first exemptions within hours of the announcement that Washington and had agreed on a comprehensive trade package.

Sources said then that diplomats were a political the Russians' part to US congressional opinion against the tax that emerges to repay the rest of their higher

Signatories said in the thousands of Jews being refused permission to migrate.

law provides no basis for back citizens who

IN
NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Members of the Jewish League staged a peace rally night at the offices of the American consulate general in the Bronx. Sixty-four of the guerrillas arrested in connection with the killing of 11 of the Israeli Olympic team in Munich games.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
SPOOKY TUNGSTEN—What appears to be the face of a Halloween mask is really the surface of a tungsten crystal that has been magnified 1,375 times. A researcher made the picture to find better ways of making tungsten filaments for light bulbs at General Electric's laboratories in Schenectady, N.Y.

Chiang Marks 85th Birthday

TAIPEI, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who describes himself as a "defeated but undaunted soldier" in his life struggle against Communism, quietly observed his 85th birthday today. Gen. Chiang, who asked the people of Taiwan not to celebrate his birthday, spent the day at an undisclosed country retreat with his family.

World Era of Moderate Climate Seen Ending

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—The current 12,000-year-old era of comfortable climates around the world may be coming to an end, closing another chapter in what a University of Miami scientist believes has been a history of relatively short-lived ice ages and warm ages.

His findings, based on recent analyses of sediment cores drilled from the Caribbean floor, disagree with the classical view that in the last million years the earth has been visited by four 100,000-year-long ice ages separated by warm periods at least as long.

Instead, his evidence suggests that the climate has fluctuated from warm to cold much more frequently. In the last 400,000 years—the period during which the sampled sediments were deposited—they appear to have been eight periods of extreme cold, seven of extreme warmth and about 30 fluctuations of lesser magnitude.

"Of particular interest," the scientist wrote in his report published in the Oct. 27 issue of *Science*, "is the fact that intervals of temperature as high as the present ones, far from lasting 100,000 years or more, now appear to be short, wholly exceptional episodes in the environmental evolution of the Quaternary [the geological name of the last million-year period]."

Warning From the Deep Sea

The scientist is Cesare Emiliani, a leading authority on the use of sediment cores in studying past climates. He called the findings a "warning from the deep sea that the present episode of amiable climate is coming to an end." Dr. Emiliani is a professor at the University of Miami's Rosenstiel

School of Marine and Atmospheric Science.

Earlier this year, at a conference of global climatologists, Dr. Emiliani and others agreed that a new ice age could come within 2,000 or 3,000 years. It could be even sooner, they agreed, if man's effect on the environment tips the balance too far.

"Man's interference with climate through deforestation, urban development and pollution must be viewed with alarm," Dr. Emiliani wrote. "If the present climatic balance is not maintained, we may soon be confronted with either a runaway glaciation or a runaway deglaciation, both of which would generate unacceptable environmental stresses."

"A deglaciation would melt the water now locked in ice at the poles. It has been calculated that there is enough ice above present sea level that, if it were to melt, the oceans would rise enough to drown every coastal city to a depth of many yards."

There is still much controversy over whether man's activities are

contributing to a warming or a cooling of the planet's climate.

It is known that from about 1900 to the 1940s the trend was to warmer seasons, and that since then the world's climate has been getting cooler on the whole.

Fluctuations of this short a duration are probably only minor perturbations within wider climatic swings that take place over many centuries, most climatologists believe.

Dr. Emiliani's findings are based on measurements of the relative concentrations of various forms of oxygen, locked into plant and animal life that die and settle to the sea floor. It is known that the proportions vary according to the temperature of the water at the time of deposition.

'Jane's': China Could Have 25 ICBMs by '75

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP).—Com-

mandant China could have up to 25 intercontinental ballistic missiles operational by 1975—far behind the United States and the Soviet Union, "Jane's Weapons Systems," the authoritative British defense journal, said today.

These missiles are likely to be armed with small nuclear warheads, probably of the order of 20 kilotons, and probably have a range of 1,500 kilometers, or 1,832 miles.

"Such warheads, of course, would have relatively little significance as far as the Americans are concerned. But they could be relevant to a Russo-Chinese confrontation and they could be used to threaten China's non-nuclear neighbors."

According to Jane's, at present the United States has a total of about 1,084 ICBMs compared with the Soviet Union's estimated 1,400. News Agency said.

In addition, Russia is estimated

to have about 700 IRBMs and MRBMs. But this excludes an unknown number of mobile land-based missiles. This compares with France's 18 IRBMs and under 10 MRBMs listed for China.

No IRBMs or MRBMs are listed for the United States, as they are no longer considered necessary for U.S. defense. Britain does not manufacture nuclear missiles of its own but has several Polaris submarines armed with them and supplied by the United States.

S. Yemeni in Libya

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (UPI).—South Yemeni Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed flew to Tripoli, Libya, yesterday after a four-day visit to Cairo during which he held talks with North Yemeni Premier Mohsen el-Ayani, the Middle East News Agency said.

All roads used to lead to Rome.

Times have changed. Today, Frankfurt is the hub of European commerce. It's in the center of the European Common Market and a gathering point for international banks, insurance companies and trading groups. And right in the middle of the greatest vacation paradise the world has to offer—Europe. To Lufthansa, it's home. Most of all, Frankfurt is Europe's major take-off point, with roughly 300 departures daily to everywhere. Even Rome. Just in case.

Lufthansa

the more you fly



Arab in Malaysia Gets Letter-Bomb

KUALA LUMPUR, Oct. 31 (UPI).—The Al-Fatah Arab guerrilla group's representative in Malaysia today received a letter-bomb and turned it over to bomb experts, police said.

They also said that they could not confirm reports that up to 21 similar bombs had been intercepted by postal authorities. The reports said the letter-bombs were posted from Beirut.

Police gave no indication whether bomb experts had defused the letter addressed to the Fatah representative or determined its contents.

Page 6—Wednesday, November 1, 1972 *

Canada Loses

While there was great sporting interest in Canada's electoral race, as the Liberals and Conservatives came panting down to the wire with their jockeys Prime Minister Trudeau and Robert Stanfield, flailing away, the race was actually lost before the stewards gave their decision. It was Canada that lost—condemned to an indefinite period of minority party rule, of deals with the New Democrats and the Social Credit group, of compromises made in fear of being forced into another general election, of policies blurred and responsibilities dispersed.

To be sure, Canada has been through this before. The issues as between Liberals and Conservatives were already fogged over in the campaign, and coalition, whether in formal fact or by improvisation, will probably have no dangerous impact upon government. Moreover, the provinces are so strong, have so much more autonomy than in most federal states, that it is probable only the dependent Maritimes will really feel the loss of power by Ottawa.

Nevertheless, this election constitutes a blow to the national idea that is still struggling to find adequate expression in diverse Canada. In one respect it may be considered a direct blow: The Conservative increments in strength came in some measure from Western resentment of the East, from reaction against Mr. Trudeau's efforts to press for Anglo-French bilingualism across all of Canada. But most of the defections from the Liberals seem to have come from

less particularist sources: The waning of the Trudeau charm and the waxing of unemployment—now a record 7.1 percent. It is the weakening of the federal Parliament by the virtual equality given Liberals and Conservatives there, rather than any conscious rejection of Trudeau's plea for strength through unity that will affect efforts to give national consistency to the government.

The election belied the polls, which will

give some comfort to the McGovernites as the United States moves toward its own election next week. But the polls were not all that conclusive in Canada, and did point out the large numbers of Canadians who were still uncertain as the balloting time neared. What is important for Americans to note is that the relatively apathetic response to the Canadian campaign has its analogues south of the border, and out of apathy can come strange political phenomena.

Then too, Americans must have sympathy and some concern for a good neighbor who faces possibly prolonged political confusion. It is in the best interests of the United States to have a strong Canada, even if such a Canada might be nationalist vis-à-vis the United States as well as internally.

Canada has always spoken with many voices,

and not simply with English and French accents. But when those voices are in comparative harmony, they make a chorus which it is good for Americans to hear, though they may sing a critical song. The United States should wish that that harmony may soon be restored.

Outrage in the Skies

Two more outrageous hijackings in rapid succession provide rude reminders of the feebleness of all efforts to date by the international community to deal with this despicable crime. As the result of these affairs, the only participants who might have been brought to justice for the murder of 11 Israeli athletes in Munich are now enjoying sanctuary in Libya; and three Americans wanted in connection with murder and armed robbery have escaped to Cuba, leaving a fresh trail of blood in their wake.

Beyond this, about 50 more airline passengers and crew members have undergone harrowing experiences; the fears of air travel in the existing climate have been multiplied for millions, and the fabric of international relations and commerce has suffered further grave damage. This is an intolerable situation to which responsible governments and international organizations must at long last face up.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Soviet Priorities

Repercussions from this year's unsatisfactory harvest are apparently beginning to be felt widely in the Soviet Union. These repercussions stir fears of food shortage this winter, with consequent attempts to hoard potatoes and vegetables in some areas. They also give rise to insistent reports that the Soviet government is changing its economic priorities for the year ahead. Soviet budget managers have reportedly allocated an additional \$24 billion to the needs of agriculture, resources obtained by depriving other fields of Soviet activity.

The goal of this last move is evidently to try to assure a better Soviet agricultural output performance next year. The weather-caused harvest shortfall in 1972 has been expensive in both prestige and foreign currency. In the 55th year of the Soviet regime, the world has seen Moscow forced to turn

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Dealing With Hijackings

For the present, two objectives must get top priority. First, the extradition of hijackers must be accepted by all, or, failing that, the boycott of countries where they find refuge. The United States, Canada, Britain and Holland have put such a proposition before the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Second, the death penalty must be re-established. The United States has just done so. These outlaws must, according to some, be treated as the pirates of old, as "enemies of the human race."

However, it appears impossible to obtain the agreement of all countries and airlines. And hijacking, basically, is only a secondary phenomenon. Measures of dissuasion, prevention and repression will never put an end to it. The solution is essentially politi-

cal. And in this area, the scars are often long in healing.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

Peace—At What Price

Washington has thrown the ball back to Hanoi. If the leaders of North Vietnam really want an armistice—beyond propagandistic storm tactics—they can have it after a last round of talks. However, the President of the United States does not need instant peace for an election victory. A sort of peace leading to an early collapse of the South Vietnamese ally would affect staunch Nixon voters and other allies of America unfavorably. In addition Peking and Moscow scarcely expect Washington's firm reaction to Giap's spring offensive to be followed in autumn by a precipitate dismantling.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

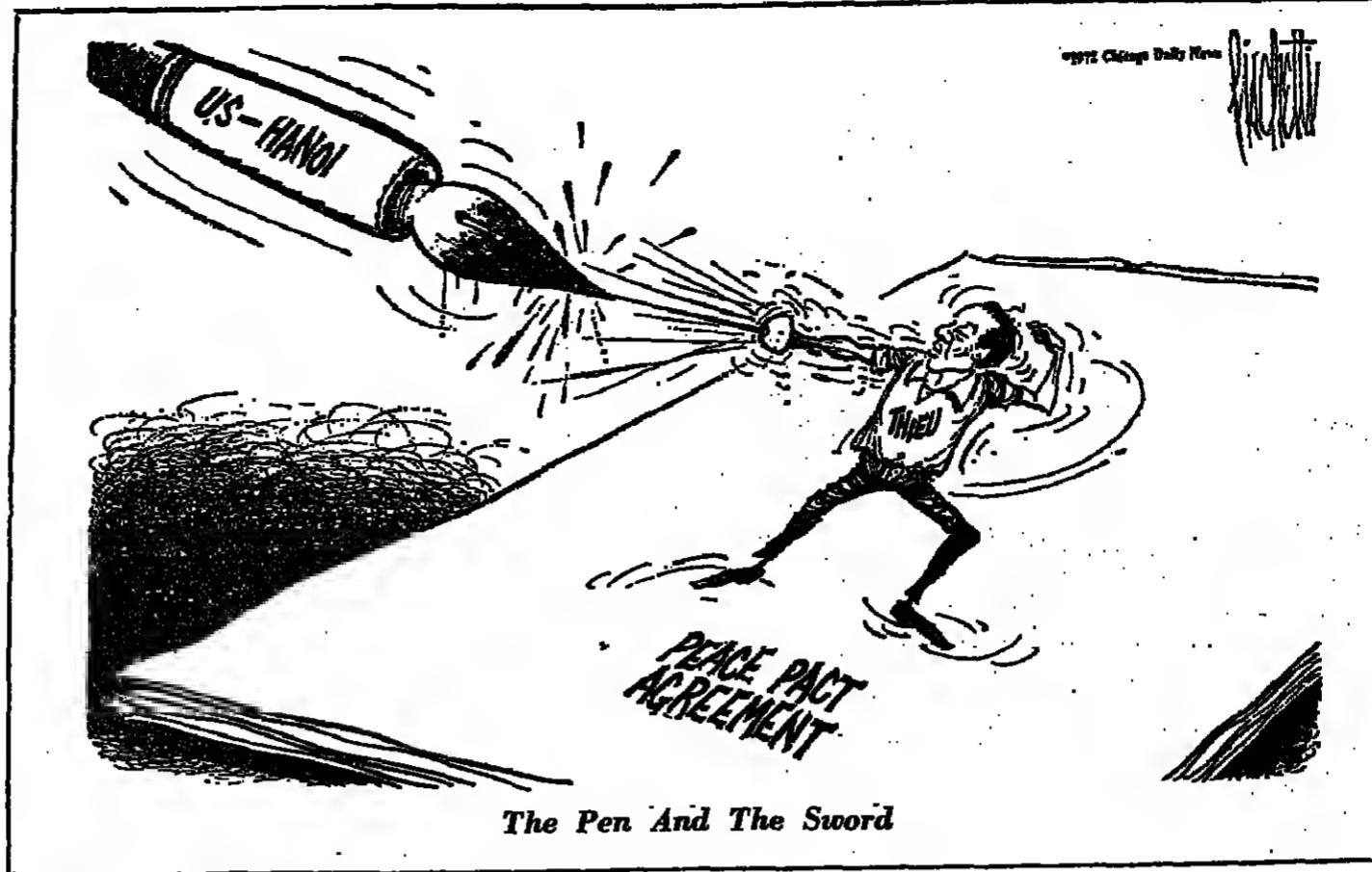
November 1, 1897

PARIS—Another person other than M. Scheurer-Kestner, Vice-President of the Senate, is convinced of the innocence of ex-Captain Dreyfus. This is Major Forcine, Director of the Cherche-Midi prison, where the traitor was imprisoned, and as stated in the "Intransigent" yesterday morning, he called upon M. Henri Rochefort some time ago to try to persuade him to help to obtain a re-opening of the case. He had no comment this morning.

Fifty Years Ago

November 1, 1922

COLUMBUS—James Eads Howe, king of the hobos, has been ousted from membership in the International Brotherhood of Welfare, or the Hobos Union, at its convention here. It was held that because of his wealth he is not eligible to membership, in spite of the fact that he has tramped all over the country. He, years ago, established the first home for hobos and has always been interested in the welfare of the knights of the road.



Venice—An Agonizing Problem of Values

By Claire Sterling

VENICE—Now that the Italian *Senato* has, miraculously, passed and even improved upon a long-delayed \$400-million law to safeguard Venice, it begins to look as if the world's loveliest city may be saved. But that depends on what the fund is supposed to be saving. Students here who were saying just last year that Venice would die without this law are saying now that it may die because of it. They could be right both ways.

If the amended bill gets through the Chamber of Deputies before Christmas as expected, it should certainly save the Venice foreigners know and love. Already, thanks to private pro-Venice committees in Italy and dozens of other countries, this city has become the biggest art-restoring workshop on earth.

An extra half a billion dollars or so from Rome could hardly salvage all the rest: it would take 10 times as much, according to a former superintendent of monuments, to rescue the Serenissima's 10,000 paintings, frescoes, sculptures and reliefs crumbling, fading and rotting away so fast that they would otherwise be lost beyond recovery within a decade. Nevertheless, the fund would provide enough to preserve the most important works among them.

It also would put up \$175 million to restore not only magnificent Renaissance palaces but the "minor" unpalatial homes without which Venice would be a lifeless stage set. The first sewage system in its history would be installed within a year. Stiff penalties would be imposed for anyone dumping noxious wastes into the surrounding waters. All domestic heating would be converted to innocuous methane in place of the sulphurous fuels which, mixing with the damp salt air, spread the dreadful blight known as "the sickness of the stone."

End to Sinking

"Subsidence"—the city has sunk 13 inches in the last 50 years, more than twice the total for the whole previous century—would be checked by sealing artisan wells and building a \$10-million aqueduct from the Sile River. The devastating "high waters," that spill over into Piazza San Marco as often as 200 times a year, would be held back by an \$80-million set of moveable dikes, spanning the mile-and-a-half gateway to the Venetian Lagoon.

Finally—and this was the stunning rider tacked on in the Senate—the remaining mudflats along the shore, which serve as the Lagoon's "lungs" when the high waters come, would be kept intact for the time being.

This would mean that Marghera, the Serenissima's brash mainland twin and Italy's second largest industrial center, could no longer count on expanding into a planned third zone that would have filled in 10,000 acres of mudflats. The amendment was a delightful surprise for ecologists, engineers and aesthetes, who have argued all along that filling in the third zone would strangle the Lagoon, hydraulically speaking, greatly worsen the high waters and, so, the death of Venice.

On the other hand, local trade unions promptly went on strike.

They said Marghera's industries would hardly stick around much longer without room to expand and, therefore, banning a third zone would be the death of Marghera.

Since there is considerable truth in both arguments, the question would appear to be which death is preferable. While tourists and art-lovers might have no trouble answering that one, however, it doesn't happen to be the right question. Killing off the beast would be little help to the beauty in this case. If anything, it could bring on a mortal affliction.

Obviously, when such a final stage of "transnationalism" is achieved, the directors of a concern would cease to regard their program of research, manufacture, sales or development in terms of value only to the parent country of the enterprise and would view it merely as an agent in the economic intercourse between nations.

Despite the fact that a single conglomerate like General Motors

today sells in 17 countries

whose value exceeds the gross

national product of Belgium,

Fayweather still acknowledges

"an inherent conflict between

the multinational firm and national-

"ism." This conflict has often

been cited in Europe where, as in

the case of France, there was

fear that American companies

and still less of a chance for ordinary Venetians to live normally in their own city.

There may be no way out of this. Short of sending in its own commissioners (not necessarily an improvement), the government in Rome cannot really force the local governing class here to go straight with all that money around. Nor is there any obvious solution to the problem of how an ordinary, normal Venetian is supposed to earn his living. Even as it stands, Marghera is inadequate.

Its second zone, filled in much later than the first, is too automated to absorb much labor.

Furthermore, industries whose plants are growing obsolete are already starting to move away rather than modernize in their cramped quarters.

They don't have to move very far. A new "pole of industry" has long been planned barely 40 miles to the south, near Rovigo at the mouth of the Po River. Much of the land there was bought up at low prices by Christian Democratic notables in the Veneto region. The zone would be linked to the Trento-Venice superhighway for overland cargo transport. And more than enough electric power for automated industry will be provided as the result of a recent \$180-million deal between Russia and ENI, Italy's state oil "trust." Known as Venetia Sud, this in-

terior city, not the marble one, may suffer no less in the end.

Venice isn't the only ancient city torn between saving its people or its stones. Italy is full of them, as is all Europe. But there isn't another anywhere to match this one's marvelous beauty. Could it be that such unique splendor can only be preserved if embalmed?

Does that mean he did

spend any money? Of course it

means that he availed himself of a loophole that stale fish won't find smelly. The law specifies that a candidate shall report contributions of which he is aware.

George McGovern simply advised his campaign people not to tell him who had contributed what, that way, he didn't have to

down anybody's name. His son

one who has inhabited a house

as long as that to throw stones

at the window of his political

opponent. And his campaign

wasn't the only one to do this.

Then he says that, um

Richard Nixon, tax relief, I

haven't only for the rich, H

heavily he depends on ignoran

The New World of Business

By C. L. Sulzberger

BUSSELS—An outstanding

feature of this historical period is the development of multinational trading institutions as a factor in world relationships.

Certainly this city, capital of an increasingly integrated Europe and host to many octopus corporations of particular national groups and even national pride become more important than potential economic increments from full participation in global economic optimization.

Furthermore, he adds, decisions on future operations or developments of multinational firms are often affected by the global outlook and plans of the nation where these firms originated or have their headquarters.

Nevertheless, Fayweather believes the growth of truly transnational companies is immutable. He concludes the initial advantage achieved in this respect by the United States will be slowly over-

come by the European Common Market and Japan.

"A century from now," he predicts, "it seems quite likely that people will look back on the second half of the 20th century as a period of societal transition in which the nation-state and its supporting religion of nationalism readjusted to accommodate various new forms of international structure for the benefit of its peoples and society as a whole."

Such a process may well be aided by the new trend toward decentralization of worldwide political power, a trend marked by waning influence of the United States and the Soviet Union as leaders of rival blocs. The European community, for example, hopes its growing organization will soon develop more world-oriented corporations and that eventually world-oriented incentives will play a larger role in international business.

There is no doubt that Western Europe, which used to be regarded as belonging to an American sphere of influence, is showing more and more economic, political and military independence. A similar if less dramatic trend may be showing up in Eastern Europe via via Soviet Union.

Since 1945, Moscow has come to be seen as the Treasury in which he were elected.

What comes out of that disparity is 100 percent guile. To go as McGovern did, inveigh against espionage at Watergate and to suggest that the whole Republican apparatus is gaged in deception, in itself

What, at this rate, will McGovern have to look up? Barry Goldwater

tough without being hysterical

late for McGovern to say?

answer is only partly political: is never too late.

Letters

Election Campaigning

We Americans would do well to take a lesson from the West Germans on how to conduct an intelligent and civilized election campaign. The deception, misrepresentation, and Madison Avenue manipulation of the masses are nearly absent here.

For example, the other night on West German TV during prime time, incumbent Chancellor Brandt and Foreign Minister Scheel appeared together with the leaders of the opposition, Barzel and Strausse; and for an uninterrupted hour all four of them fielded questions from journalists and debated and discussed the most important campaign issues with each other. Millions of people watched this give and take, and the next morning all the papers reported it in detail.

The entire German public benefited from this forthright and direct discussion of the issues by Germany's top political leaders, who will take part in two more such TV programs before the elections on Nov. 19th.

Can you imagine Nixon and Agnew sitting together with McGovern and Shriver for an hour on "Meet the Press" or "Face the Nation"? The fact that such a scene is impossible speaks volumes about the low level of American political life today.

CARL GOLDBERG
Hamburg.

Some Advice On Innocence To McGovern

By Wm. F. Buckley jr.

WASHINGTON—If I were a side of George McGovern, I would give him this advice: Try to recapture your innocence.

Or—if you are an anti-McGovernite who refuses to come to terms that there is an innocence to be recaptured—I'd put it this way: Try, in the home stretch to stop the snarcs.

As it is now, George McGovern gets terribly in his own way. Consider a few observations from my most recent broadcast. He made a very great deal out of the fact by the Republican party collects a lot of money before April 7 deadline.

Now consider this careful. For years and years and yes contributors to electoral campaigns could disguise their identity and the extent of their contribution by a number of legal devices. So Congress meets a decision, finally, to close the loopholes. A law is passed that after April 7, donors must every year reveal themselves a the exact amount of their contribution.

Now what would you do if you were the finance chairman of a political party? Exactly. And you didn't do that you would not quite pure,

EATER IN PARIS

The Last Play by Joe Orton

By Thomas Quinn Curiss

5, Oct. 31 (IHT).—Joe Orton, whose "What the Butler Saw" has just opened in the most original and g British playwright to during the 1960s. His murder by his flat mate cut short a career of comedies.

wrote only three full plays and a handful of sketches. Everything risked by an intensely perky with the macabre and various unexpectedly comic. A taste for his work is easily acquired.

French adaptation of Orton's play, "Entertaining Mr. Le Locataire" went the in Paris for five years, ejected by virtually every theater. It was finally produced sober and proved one of the season's decided successes. Encouraged by this reprise last play, "What the Butler Saw," translated by the Eric Kabanov, now follows Théâtre Moderne under "La Camisole."

A Doubt

question whether Orton completed "What the Butler Saw." Certainly, the contrast between the written, highly stylized and the commonplace conclusion encourages doubt. It is my suspicion that Orton wrote all of and intended to polish and half to match the rest of the first.

There is a mental asylum in the chief doctor appears of psychoanalysis. The son is firm, with one lie to the next with irreproachability. At the end of Act I a sought by the police, has himself as the psychiatric secretary and the in bellboy uniform, e the asylum's principal

The late Joe Orton, whose "What the Butler Saw" is now playing in Paris.



It. The moody lighting, the vented Shamans marionettes, the novices actors, the brooding decor and costuming accomplish a striking fest of theatricalization. It is as a hauntingly lovely spectacle that "Les Vêves" is worthy of attendance.

Lucas Roncon's production of "Tchin-Tchin," an international hit of some years ago, has written a poetic fantasy in his new play, "Les Vêves," now at the Espace Pierre Cardin. A dark, rambling fantasy, it tells of a little boy, the only male child in a gloomy village of widows. The servants, concerned over the boy's loneliness, summon his uncle back from the New World. The uncle returns to rediscover in his nephew his own melancholy boyhood.

Billedoux's conceit is fetching, but he has not been able to realize it very satisfactorily as drama. His vague, fog-bound text benefits, however, from an exceptionally imaginative production—indeed, to such a degree that one wonders if its participants would not have delivered a better play than the author. It is they who dramatize

ing and sinking stages and the lot is to lend a play's action fluent flow. Here a sliding central platform is laboriously cranked up and down. It slows the traffic so that the play runs twice as long as it would in a proper unit setting. Theatrical presentation has been set back 2,400 years.

The acting—in harmony with the cowed surroundings rather than with the classic text—is of the barnstorming variety. Such unrelied ham yelling and hollering has probably not been heard since William Thompson as Natches Jim in "The White Slave" ripped the plaster off the walls of the old California Theater in San Francisco. He was accused of starting the earthquake later that night.

No member of the Sorbonne audience ever has a full view of what is happening on the main platform and, for some, the view is obscured at all times. The purpose of revolving stages, ris-

DINING IN PARIS

ooking for Bargains and Quality

By Naomi Barry

IHT).—The little Paris restaurant where the food is low and the price low is its place in the album Nostalgia. Rising costs of ingredients and labor have even the mediocre expensive. The only bargains, coming speaking, are in the establishments still prideful family group.

is Les Copains, a restaurant by a man who all his loved to cook, Paul Forwood.

At age of 53, he decided had enough of being a accountant and aped himself for seven years and restaurants around and. In 1966, when he was 60, his Mireille bought a small the Left Bank with table for 28 customers and aized kitchen where her could exercise his passion me. The former accountants have started late but quickly displayed his talent is now an intimate of brightest young chefs in

rest clientele crowds into for the unusual and dishes that are to be in an amiable family. Father is star in town. His wife, his son, Mireille, are the supporting cast.

Casals, 96, Surprise

in Mexico

LAJARA, Mexico, Oct. 31.—Cellist Pablo Casals, 96, played in public for time in five years last a benefit for children here. His wife, his son, Mireille, are the supporting cast.

He was a surprise for of 700 who paid for tickets.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and Div. in \$ 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chg/c										1972- Stocks and Div. in \$ 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chg/c	1972- Stocks and Div. in \$ 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chg/c	1972- Stocks and Div. in \$ 100s. P/E High Low Last. Chg/c																				
High	Low	Div.	In	\$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Chg/c	High	Low	Div.	In	\$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Chg/c	High	Low	Div.	In	\$	100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Chg/c
85	64	Abilab Lb	1.10	297	20	75	74	74	75	-14	816	514	AmBridal	1.20	215	24	79	76	76	76	-14	10	676	514	AmBridal	1.48	70	70	177	174	-14	
125	414	ACF Ind	2.0	297	7	14	12	12	12	-14	254	414	AmBridal	2.3	23	32	46	45	45	45	-14	254	254	AmBridal	1.48	70	70	177	174	-14		
1812	134	AcmeClev	.60	18	22	14	14	14	14	-14	364	27	Am Can	2.20	254	10	19	29	29	29	29	-14	27	134	134	Am Can	2.20	254	10	19	29	-14
1416	126	AcMrk	1.75	110	9	22	22	22	22	-14	284	242	A Cat off	.75	5	10	25	25	25	25	-14	278	154	Am Can	2.00	242	14	14	14	-14		
1236	126	AcMrk	1.75	110	11	14	14	14	14	-14	141	141	Am Can	1.75	11	14	14	14	14	14	-14	141	141	Am Can	1.75	11	14	14	14	-14		
1234	713	Ad Mills	.50	19	46	11	11	11	11	-14	281	224	AdMills	2.32	28	16	22	22	22	22	-14	281	192	Am Can	2.32	28	16	22	22	-14		
494	554	Addresso	.50	1686	10	35	34	34	34	-14	357	267	Acrydus	1.40	9	16	34	34	34	34	-14	357	267	Acrydus	1.40	9	16	34	34	-14		
27	154	Admiral	1.68	213	11	69	68	68	68	-14	278	192	Admiral	1.68	21	9	152	152	152	152	-14	278	192	Admiral	1.68	21	9	152	152	-14		
66	474	Admiral	1.68	213	11	69	68	68	68	-14	278	192	Admiral	1.68	21	9	152	152	152	152	-14	278	192	Admiral	1.68	21	9	152	152	-14		
17	713	Acquire Co	.20	20	33	12	12	12	12	-14	692	478	A Distr	1.18	33	48	47	47	47	47	-14	278	178	Acquire Co	1.18	33	48	47	47	-14		
2276	474	Alisen Inc	.30	9	9	84	84	84	84	-14	125	125	Alisen Inc	.30	9	9	84	84	84	84	-14	125	125	Alisen Inc	.30	9	9	84	84	-14		
2254	125	Alis Air Pr	.20	55	22	65	65	65	65	-14	281	254	Alis Air Pr	.20	25	27	28	28	28	28	-14	281	254	Alis Air Pr	.20	25	27	28	28	-14		
2254	148	Alis Air Pr	.20	55	22	65	65	65	65	-14	281	254	Alis Air Pr	.20	25	27	28	28	28	28	-14	281	254	Alis Air Pr	.20	25	27	28	28	-14		
534	354	AJ Industries	.10	4	10	34	34	34	34	-14	278	192	AJ Industries	.10	4	10	34	34	34	34	-14	278	192	AJ Industries	.10	4	10	34	34	-14		
2511	254	Alkavco Te	.10	14	15	25	25	25	25	-14	281	254	Alkavco Te	.10	14	15	25	25	25	25	-14	281	254	Alkavco Te	.10	14	15	25	25	-14		
16	15	Alka	.10	29	9	152	152	152	152	-14	278	192	Alka	.10	29	9	152	152	152	152	-14	278	192	Alka	.10	29	9	152	152	-14		
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175	175	AlcanAlu	.30	156	11	21	21	21	21	-14	341	23	Al Can	.30	156	11	21	21	21	21	-14	341	23	Al Can	.30	156	11	21	21	-14		
174	8	AlcaSland	.24	34	9	84	84	84	84	-14	278	192	AlcaSland	.24	34	9	84	84	84	84	-14	278	192	AlcaSland	.24	34	9	84	84	-14		
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174	174	AlcaSland	.24	34	9	84	84	84	84	-14	278	192	AlcaSland	.24	34	9	84	84	84	84	-14	278	192	AlcaSland	.24	34	9	84	84	-14</td		

Japan Reserves Climb \$1.3 Billion, Set Record

OKYO, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ)—Japan's official reserves of gold, oil, drawing rights and convertible foreign currencies rose to record equivalent of \$17,795 million this month from \$16,489 billion at the end of September, the Finance Ministry announced today.

The \$1.307 billion increase was the second largest monthly gain recorded, surpassed only by a \$7 billion advance last August.

October total surpasses the previous peak of \$16,963 billion set in March.

Mr. Agnelli told a press conference marking the auto show here that there will be a "respectable" cash flow, allowing the company to meet depreciation requirements.

But assuming that the company makes its usual high depreciation rate, it will not show a profit.

For 1971, Fiat reported a net profit of 15.51 billion lire (about \$2.72 million) after depreciation of 141 billion lire.

Comments on Citroën
On Fiat's relations with Citroën of France, in which it has a stake, Mr. Agnelli said working relations are excellent at all levels, but he said there is a difference in the way the two visualize the overall aims of their collaboration.

Fiat wants the two ideally to be able to offer a full range of vehicles, making full use of the capacities of both, and making the question of separate identities a subordinate matter, he indicated, while Citroën is more concerned about the identity question.

If Citroën should raise its capital, as Mr. Agnelli indicated it may within a year or two, then the two may have to rethink their accord before Fiat went ahead and subscribed proportionately to the new capital.

[Mr. Agnelli said that production this year of about 1.5 million vehicles would reflect the loss of 150,000 due to absenteeism, which is running at a rate of 14 percent instead of the "normal" 5 percent, AP-DJ reported.]

[Mr. Agnelli said that the greatest competition in autos comes from Japan. In the past four years Japanese production has doubled while Fiat production has increased only 10 percent. The quality of Japanese cars is "about as good as any European products" and prices are lower, he said.]

A new baby Fiat car, expected eventually to replace the popular Fiat 500, is likely to be the star of the 54th Turin motor show which will be formally opened by Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti tomorrow.

The long-awaited Fiat 126 looks like a smaller version of the 127 launched last year, but has a similar mechanical layout to the Fiat 500. It is powered by a rear-mounted twin-cylinder engine working through a four-speed gearbox.

Company Reports

Borden		1972	1971
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	530.3	515.8
Profits (millions)	18.35	15.34	
Per Share	0.54	0.51	
Net Income
Revenue (millions)	1,636.1	1,540.	
Profits (millions)	49.32	45.64	
Per Share	1.63	1.51	
.....
Ogden		1972	1971
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	287.0	277.3
Profits (millions)	5.09	4.45	
Per Share (Diluted)	0.42	0.36	
Net Income
Revenue (millions)	811.9	809.8	
Profits (millions)	14.94	12.5	
Per Share (Diluted)	1.21	1.00	
.....
Pabst Brewing		1972	1971
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	122.1	113.9
Profits (millions)	8.39	7.62	
Per Share	0.88	0.80	
Net Income
Revenue (millions)	348.9	319.3	
Profits (millions)	21.55	18.86	
Per Share	2.26	1.98	
.....
Tenneco		1972	1971
Third Quarter	Revenue (millions)	775.8	680.3
Profits (millions)	44.21	37.92	
Per Share	0.52	0.45	
Net Income
Revenue (millions)	2,745.4	2,476.72	
Profits (millions)	23.70	20.80	
Per Share	2.01	1.80	
.....

Republic of Turkey Ministry of Commerce

With the aim of developing Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Export, Loan Credit and Project Agreements for 25 million dollars were signed between our Government and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and International Development Association (IDA) and were published in the Official Gazette No. 13,884 on October 12, 1971. Under these agreements refrigerated semi-trailers and towing units will be obtained by international competitive bidding which will be prepared by our Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Export Project Directorate on the basis of "Guidelines for Procurement" under World Bank loans and IDA credits.

Firms interested in providing above vehicles should apply to Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Export Project, Ataturk Blvd. No. 103 Kat. 9, Ankara, Turkey, with their experience, past performance, capabilities and financial position within 30 days from the advertisement date to obtain their "certificate of prequalification."

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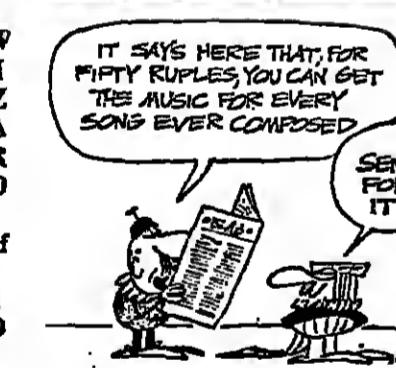
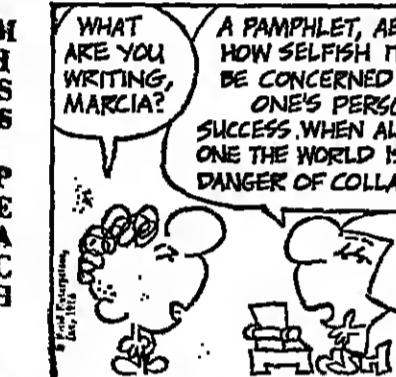
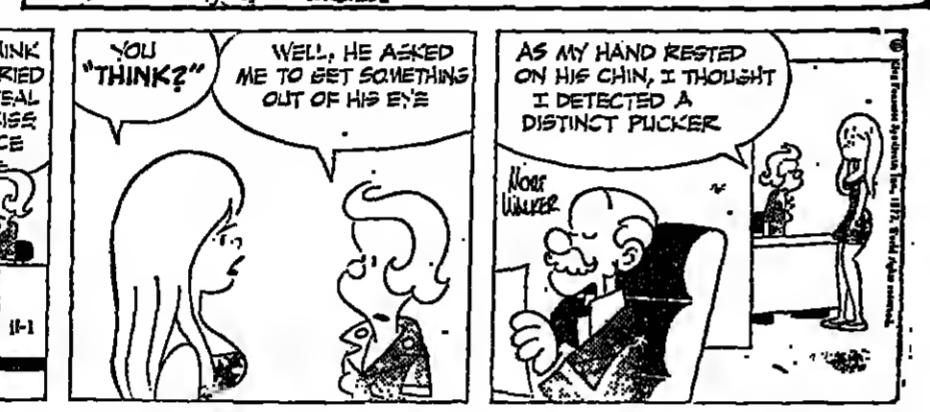
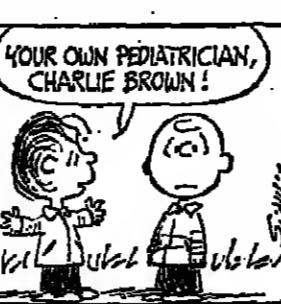
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Firms interested in providing above vehicles should apply to Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Export



RIP KIRBY

SHOTS RING OUT ON PIER EIGHT...

AND KIRBY REACTS INSTANTLY.

GREAT SPHERES OF FLAME! I'M BEING US'D TO MOP THE WHARF AGAIN!

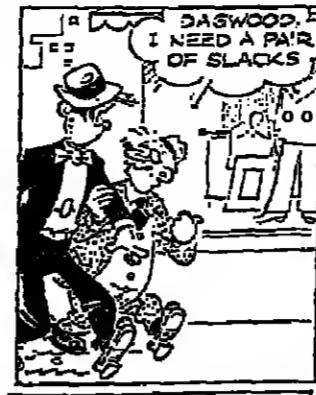
SSH! STAY DOWN! WHOEVER SENT YOU HERE DOESN'T WANT YOU BACK ALIVE!

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game

by HENRY GARDNER and DOROTHY

BLONDIE



HIGH-RISE WITH EXTENSION SELF-BELT AND LOOPS DOUBLE-KNIT, MACHINE-WASH AND TUMBLE-DRY

REMEMBER THE OLD DAYS WHEN YOU JUST WALKED INTO A STORE AND ASKED FOR A PAIR OF PANTS?



I WANT A PAIR OF SLACKS PLAIN-LEGGED, SOLID, PERMA-PRESS, ON-SEAM POCKETS, JEAN-TYPE

I HOPE YOU'LL GET IT

BOOKS

MEANY:
The Unchallenged Strongman of American Labor
By Joseph C. Goulden. Atheneum. 504 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by A.H. Raskin

IN a period when most public leaders are soggy concoctions of mush and cardboard, George Meany has the solidity (and sensitivity) of a bulldozer. Untroubled by self-doubt, constantly reinvigorated by the intensity of his hatreds, the 78-year-old president of the AFL-CIO exercises total rule over organized labor with no more solid power base than his impertious cigar. He tells off Presidents of the United States, treats congressmen and cabinet officers as dimwitted errand boys and generally vents his storm or enthusiasm with the same bumptious exuberance he once employed in wielding a Stillson wrench as a union plumber in the Bronx.

This Proteus of the proletarian stamps out of the pages of Joseph C. Goulden's fascinating book in all his mind-boggling perversity. If anything, Meany emerges bigger than life, a descriptive intended to cover not his paunch but the extraordinary dimensions of both his admirable qualities and the Achilles heel of willfulness and the Achille's heel of Meany's knee and, right at the moment, up to his neck.

The rich detail Goulden provides on Meany's epic battles with such tough customers as John L. Lewis, Walter Reuther and James R. Hoffa helps explain how Meany has established himself as Mr. Labor—a record of absolute dominance in glittering contrast to that of his milk-mustard predecessor in the old American Federation of Labor, William Green, who used to grovel before the potentates in command of the big international unions. Yet, even from Goulden's sympathetic, often admiring account, it is easy to understand why Meany is currently making such a shambles of his proudest achievement, the gigantic centralized machine for lobbying and political action into which he has reshaped the merged labor federation.

The author of "The Super Lovers" puts his own investigative talents to particularly efficacious use in appraising the end results of Meany's unrelenting Communism, so compulsive, it has put him well to the right of the American Legion in support for the Vietnamese. In every other aspect of his policy, Goulden makes evident the thinness of Meany's definition of the AFL-CIO took him from the Central Intelligence Agency. More devastating, he shows how often the effete Meany efforts to promote "trade unions" in Latin America was to bring down democratically elected governments and replace them with military junta of kind Meany abhors.

In most other endeavors, however, the Meany record ends more gloriously. And it should be made the AFL-CIO the dependable pusher for progressive legislation on Capitol Hill. "Ideology is baloney" was every other aspect of Meany's creed. His greatest accomplishment, he told Gandy, has been the organic man's fear of "keeping the together." But, even if that our accomplishments were not jeopardized by the fragmentation on the political front, it is empty without larger purpose. A more adequate sense of mission for labor will have to emerge of new leadership, attuned to the new forces in an economy dominated by change. It is a matter of labor's present stagnation so little potentially for leadership exists in the Gold Age club over which Meany presides.

For the first time since Meany scored a monumental personal triumph in 1955 by ending two decades of warfare between the AFL and CIO, unions are running their own political action drives, free from the Meany yoke. That heady experience almost surely will end up in a resolve to go it alone.

A.H. Raskin is assistant editorial page editor of The New York Times and longtime reporter of labor affairs.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The bidding on the diagram deal illustrates a recent improvement in the Precision system. In the original version, a no-trump response to one club showed 8 to 10 points. Now it shows 8 to 13, and the range is defined more closely on the next round.

North's two-club rebid was Stayman, and two spades showed 8 to 10 points and a spade suit. With 11 to 13 points, South would have rebid two no-trump and North would have used a second Stayman with three clubs.

Against four spades, West made the obvious lead of the club queen. The declarer won with the king, drew trumps in three rounds, and made the winning guess in diamonds by leading low from dummy and playing the eight from his hand.

There was a rather subtle reason for playing East for the diamond jack. The opening lead suggested that West held club length, and West had produced three trumps to East's two; so East was

likely to be longer in diamonds than West, and therefore to have the crucial jack.

When the diamond eight won, the diamond queen was continued and East took the ace. He returned a club, and after taking the club ace and the diamond king, South exited with a club. West was left with a lead he did not want in this position:

NORTH	♦ K92	♥ Q92	♦ A
♦ Q75	♥ A104	♦ J	
♦ K86	♦ 954	♦ 9	

A club lead would have given a ruff and discard, so West was forced to break the heart suit. He made the routine lead of the five, and South had no trouble. He played low from dummy and captured East's ten with the king. Then a heart to the nine brought home the game.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

W	N	E	S
♦ K92	♦ 954	♦ A104	♦ 9
♦ Q75	♦ A1043	♦ A73	♦ 9
♦ K86	♦ 732	♦ 732	♦ 9

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

North East South West

1* Pass 1NT Pass

2* Pass 3* Pass

2* Pass Pass Pass

West led the club queen.

NORTH (D)

♦ K92

♦ Q92

♦ K104

♦ AK6

WEST

♦ Q75

♦ 952

♦ 954

♦ 9

♦ K86

♦ 954

♦ 9

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Morton Stars in NFL Game Cowboys Topple Lions, 28-24

DETROIT, Oct. 31 (AP)—Dallas, defending National Football champion, struggling to this season's Super Bowl, the passing arm of back Craig Morton to a victory over the Detroit Lions.

He took over in the 10th game when Roger Staubach was injured, threw 10 touchdown passes and set a record.

Behind Redskins

The victory kept the Cowboys within one game of Washington in the NFC East with a 5-2 record.

Jurgensen Out for Season after Surgery on His Heel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Sonny Jurgensen, the 38-year-old quarterback of the Washington Redskins and the leader in the history of the National Football League, underwent surgery yesterday to repair a ruptured Achilles tendon.

The Redskins' team physician, Dr. P.M. Palumbo Jr., said Jurgensen's left foot would remain in a cast for 10 to 12 weeks, limiting him from further competition in 1972. However, he is optimistic about Jurgensen's future.

Jurgensen was injured in the first period of Sunday's game at the New York Giants in Yankee Stadium. He had just on his first pass, a 13-yard completion to Roy Jefferson, been bobbled to the sidelines. Nobody had touched him.

Jurgensen missed the first eight games of 1971 after breaking his left shoulder in an exhibition game.

Dr. Palumbo, attempting to explain how Jurgensen could such a serious injury without being hit, said the Achilles tendon, in most cases, withstands the pressure of a weight 300 pounds greater than the man himself. But, in Jurgensen's case, it did not.

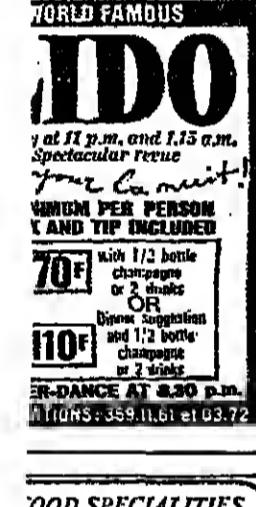
This type of injury is frequent in this age group," Dr. Palumbo said. "Force is not required to produce an injury such as you push off, flip and the tendon ruptures."

The fault is due to the intrinsic condition of tendons rather force exerted."

Robert Kieran of Los Angeles, who has treated many athletes said an Achilles tendon injury should not be treated an automatic conclusion to an athlete's career. It's not like a ligament or joint injury," Dr. Kieran said. "It's a matter of getting it reconnected. I expect athletes over without limitation, and a vast majority do."

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Observer

Dumping Dick Nixon

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—The success of President Nixon's first administration is the result of his brilliant and daring decision to dump Dick Nixon.

With that single stroke, the President believes, he eliminated the most dangerous opponent he could possibly have had to the policies for which history now salutes him. All this can be said without the least authority, the only condition being that this column not quote the President directly. The President had been in office only a few weeks when he realized that it would be almost impossible to run a presidency as long as Dick Nixon was still around.

During those crucial first weeks, President Nixon had set his heart on going to Albania and dancing the schottische in the public square at Tirana with Enver Hoxha, the chief of the Albanian Communist party.

This dance was never performed. The reason, which can be revealed for the first time, was White House fear that if President Nixon went through with it, he would be pilloried as "a dancing dupe of Communism." This, in fact, was the very phrase with which Dick Nixon threatened, in a private meeting with H. R. Haldeman, to attack President Nixon unless the Albanian dance was cancelled.

The White House yielded, but President Nixon's anger had been aroused. He was determined to dance behind the Iron Curtain for the sake of all humanity. As we now know, he finally did dance the Hora in

French Delay Film

PARIS. Oct. 31 (UPI).—French officials have asked for another look at "Family Life," a film directed by the Englishman Kenneth Loach. The movie was to begin its Parisian run tomorrow but censors stepped in and asked to see it again before taking a final decision on whether to ban it entirely or to admit adults only. The official screening is set for Thursday.

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